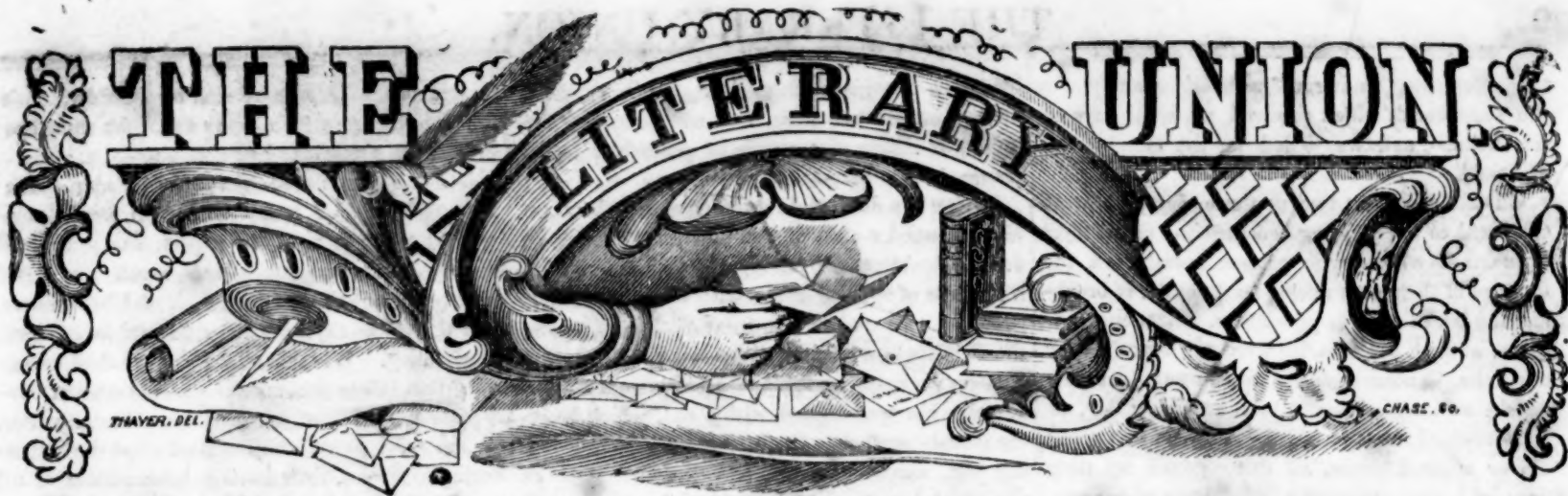


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Proprietor.

Independent in Everything.

{ J. M. WINCHELL, }
{ JAMES JOHONNOT, } Editors.

VOL. 2.—No. 1.

SYRACUSE, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1849.

\$2 PER ANNUM.

Original Articles.

THE ENGLISH PILGRIM'S FAREWELL

BY VISSCHER MIX.

On the bright bosom of the bay
The gallant ship at anchor lay,
Her snowy canvas all unfurled
To speed her to another world;
Now lightly zephyr fans the wave;
The idle sails are slowly filling;
She moves, obedient as a slave—
Nay, saw ye ever slave so willing?

Leaning the vessel's gunwale o'er,
A pilgrim eyed the fading shore.
The hills that in the distance rose
All vanished like departing snows;
The spires that glittered in the sun
Fled from his vision, one by one;
The snowy cliffs were fading fast
From that fond gaze—so fixed—the last!
List! timing with the billows' swell,
Thus falls the Pilgrim's sad farewell.

Land of the peasant and the prince, the traitor
and the true—
O land of anguish and of joy—of tears and mirth!
—adieu!
Your tales of ancient glory rise before my kindled
soul,
And all your woes of wrong and want and misery,
o'er it roll!

Among the nations of the earth, the proudest stands
your name;
The records of your glory, fill the highest niche of
fame.
The legends of the bloody past their crimson lan-
rels bring,
And through your halls, from minstrel-harps, the
songs of ages ring.

Why warred ye with the pirate Dane, O Alfred,
good and wight?
Why battled ye so boldly still when might forsook
the right?
Why toiled ye on when followed like the hotly-
hunted stag,
Till every cot was Freedom's home—her temple
every crag?

Ho! Richard of the Lion-Heart! why sped ye o'er
the sea,
Through wilderness where famine scowled, and
hostile seignorie?
Why risked ye gold, and crown, and life, in desert
and on wave,
The tombstone of your risen lord from Moslem
tread to save?

Why, victor of red Azincourt! why fought ye
there so well,
When, for each British voice that rose, ten hostile
shouts would swell?
Why, with your hunger-hardened band, with bo-
soms steeled to fear,
Flung ye your banner to the breeze, and couched
the deadly spear?

Zealot, whose burning hands were washed in kin-
dred British gore!
And why didst thou unsheathe thy blade on bloody
Marston-moor?
Why haste thy royal victim forth, amidst a nation's
tears,
To crown, by felon doom, the gathering destiny of
years?

Ye struck for Faith and Freedom! rights eternal
and divine!
And from the dark and doubtful Past, your glori-
ous memories shine.
I—I—a child of that fair land your deeds with glory
crowned,
Those liberties you battled for, must seek on foreign
ground!

While chanting thus his plaintive lay
Faded the parting gleams of day,
And when the last, sad accent died,
Nor cliff nor spire could be descried.
Short space he strove to catch again
The last, last, vanished glimpse; in vain.
Then, glancing up to Heaven, discerned
One star in solitude that burned,
Just pausing on the ocean's verge
As listening to his lonely dirge,
And seeming, ere it sunk to rest,
To point him to the smiling West.

☞ We have heard of a fellow who was deter-
mined to commit suicide, even if he perished in the
attempt.

☞ Why do the ladies visit the printers? To
learn the art of making impressions.

TWO LEAVES

FROM TWO NOTE BOOKS.

LEAF THE FIRST.

"Once on a time," as the Fairy Tales begin,
myself and traveling companion departed from the
goodly city of Cleveland, (O.) for Steubenville.—
We had tarried at the former place long enough to
make the acquaintance of half-a-score of good fel-
lows, to become enraptured with its beautiful streets,
fine trees, and splendid prospects, and to fall irre-
mediably in love with two of the prettiest girls who
ever tested the relative power of black and blue
eyes. It was therefore with heavy hearts, that we
bid adieu to all these, and took up again the staff
of our pilgrimage.

Some fifteen miles from the city, lived an old
friend of my comrade's, on whom we had promised
to call. But for reaching this place, there were no
public facilities but the canal; we, therefore, form-
ally shipped ourselves on board one of those mar-
velous structures which the Buckeye people curi-
ously call boats, and betook us to the enjoyment of
the rare scenery through which we passed.

Gentle reader! among all the ills of Life, has it
ever pleased Providence to afflict you with a jour-
ney on the Ohio canal? If not, I will assuredly be
dumb with regard to mine own sufferings; I will
not say aught of the bald cheat that says to one's
sense that the boat is still, while his reason teaches
him that it must be moving; or of the delectable
odors impinging on his olfactory, from the mam-
moth swine-yards and continuous swamps which
give a charming variety to the route; or the de-
lights of a cabin, five feet by eight, and shared in
common with a dozen emigrants, representing eve-
ry nation under Heaven—whose diverse conver-
sation is ever and anon overborne by the diapason of
sundry voices screaming in all the privilege of ba-
by-hood; or the still louder chorus which greets
him, as he seeks quiet on deck, from the throats of
countless bull-frogs who perambulate, with astound-
ing effrontery, the green scum that covers the wa-
ters as with a floating carpet—hailing the vesper
star with such strains as lost spirits might weave
into an infernal serenade; or the gratifying dis-
composure of such innocent travelers as are new to
these scenes, and quake, to the very marrow, in
the mistaken apprehension that these denizens of
the swampy forest, are overgrown hyenas, escap-
ed from some itinerant menagerie for the purpose
of putting them in jeopardy of life and limb;—no,
I will not even hint at any of these experiences, but

take a long step, and transfer ourselves and you to the stage-coach which received us, some days after, ticketed and way-billed for the Steubenville aforesaid.

On this route, for two or three days, we were subjected to the pleasing eccentricities of the most drunken of whips, who magnanimously risk the fracture of their own necks, for the sake of breaking the bones of their passengers. But our progress, at such times as we were not deposited, by our Jehu, in some roadside ditch, was measurably rapid; so, at the close of a bright summer day, we were enabled to make a descent, at the best speed of four spirited horses, all unrestrained by their tipsy lord, upon the smoky little Mecca of our present pilgrimage, which lies snugly ensconced in the lap of surrounding hills, on the very bank of the Ohio river.

To describe the delight with which we unpacked ourselves, fifteen individuals in all, from the coach that deposited us at the door of the "United States," were an attempt as vain as to picture the wrath which we caused to be distilled upon the head of our reeling coachman, from the ample vials of the stage agent. Nor could I, in any way, do justice to the terrible execution then and there done on the supper of our horrified host, who fancied us, and not without cause, precursors of universal famine.

Neither will I dilate on any of innumerable adventures which we met with, save that of visiting the largest of the Steubenville Public Schools. As a sort of preface to this, however, I will hint at a peep we took of the Female Seminary—the most noted in the West, and the resort of innumerable daughters of Southern planters. We were *chaperoned* through the various rooms with great courtesy by the accomplished lady-principal; the discomposure we experienced on our subjection to the astonished scrutiny of its fair inmates, being equaled only by their own perturbation, while executing, in our delighted presence, their various evolutions—scholastic, calisthenic, and musical. Great, in their eyes, was the mystery that surrounded us; and only dissipated by their supposed discovery, at last, that we were *runaway students* from a neighboring college!

But the Public School was the great curiosity. It consisted of five departments—that of the Principal being on the second floor of the building. We mounted a pair of crazy stairs, in some surprise and bodily fear at their feeble tenure, and found ourselves in the vicinity of a door. Accustomed, as we were, to the quiet of Eastern schools, where the teacher may absent himself from the Study-Room for two-thirds of the time without any confusion occurring which can disturb the most nervous student, we were somewhat aghast at the din which smote upon our ear. But resolved that nothing should daunt us, we commenced a vigorous assault, with our knuckles, on said door. This was finally opened by a small boy, who permitted us to enter. We paused on the threshold, in speechless astonishment. Imagine, if you can, the filthiest of all rooms, lighted through those parts of the windows destitute of glass (by far the most numerous), with the desks in ruins and the walls half bare of plastering, and all so begrimed with smoke and dirt that no respectable cart-horse would consent to be shod in it. The inmates were in keeping; it literally swarmed with children, each and all indescribable, and seemingly inspired with the confusion of Babel and the malignity of Sodom. On recovering a little from our dismay, and perceiving that the teacher stood at a distance, scowling fearfully upon us from

behind a formidable shirt-collar, we very coolly invited ourselves to seats, and accepting the invitation, by means of a couple of precarious chairs, resumed our observations.

Facing the door, and extending across the room, was arranged a class of some forty boys, with the design, doubtless, of having them study from the fragments of spelling-books with which a few were supplied. To and fro, in front of this line, paced the Principal—a man of enormous size, and with features caricaturing those of a swine in a state of idleness. He was armed with a rod, which he industriously applied to the toes of the corps, growling out, meantime, such fragments of abuse as any canal-driver would be ducked by his fellows for using to his horses;—his entire aim, and in which he signally failed, being to keep the said toes on the line.

An assistant was discovered in the back part of the room, equipped with hat and cane, and gloves, as though prepared for sudden flight.

After this libel on a spelling exercise was finished, the teacher approached us. He made a ferocious effort to seem pleased at our visit; and we learned, from a succession of disjointed sentences—audible during occasional pauses in the din around us, and intermingled with sundry insinuations to the school, indicative of broken bones for their evil conduct—that he had but recently been imported from Ireland, where he had occupied the front rank as a teacher, being eminently qualified for the vocation by an experience of twenty years. He stated that his present school was, when he entered it, in *rather* poor condition, and that he had scarcely, *even now*, reduced it to *entire* order! Losing our self-control at this remark, accompanied, as it was, by an irruption and a simultaneous rush of the scholars, whom no effort of his could longer restrain, we started from our seats in terror and amazement—cleared the stairs with two desperate leaps, amidst screams and yells—rushed madly to the wharf, and gaining, by a miracle, the deck of a steamer which had just swung off, left Steubenville with all the speed attainable by its two high-pressure engines!

P. S.—We paid our bills and ordered our baggage by mail.

We publish the following article from no sympathy with its denominational tenets, but because we admire its genial sentiment and beautiful style.

It is an evil state of things that requires us to reiterate statements like this; yet we know that many will accuse us of endorsing anything that may run counter to their own prejudices. We are always ready—and anxious, even,—to publish any well written and well intentioned article, be its teachings what they may, if consistent with our proclaimed objects; being equally ready to give audience to the opposite argument.—*Eds. Lit. Union.*

THE BIRTH AND CHILDHOOD OF JESUS.

Extract from a discourse

BY REV. S. J. MAY.

What though many learned theologians deny the genuineness of the chapters in Matthew and Luke, which contain the accounts of the miracles attending the conception and birth of John the Baptist and Jesus Christ? what though these narrations themselves are not entirely consistent with each other? The very fact that they were ever written; that such accounts were circulated and believed among the early Christians, is evidence

enough of the deep impression of their divine wisdom and power, which Jesus and John must have made upon the public heart.

If Jesus had not spoken as never man spake; if he had not done many wonderful works, none would have been ready to expect, and few would have been persuaded to believe, much less would it have become the common faith of Christendom, that there was anything supernatural in his birth and infancy. Whether, therefore, we shall be satisfied that these accounts of the miraculous conception and birth of our Savior are literally true, or are only pious imaginings of some devout, adoring followers, their having been written at all is a proof that Jesus could not have been a mere, common man. In his maturity, he must have displayed a divine wisdom, a moral grandeur before unknown, or his disciples would never have thought of supposing that there could have been any thing superhuman in his birth.

Whoever will read the first chapters of Luke with due attention, must be struck with their perfect naturalness in one respect at least; that is, the influence they ascribe to the *mother* of Jesus upon his birth, infancy and boyhood. This is just like what we find in the biographies of all men, who have been distinguished for their wisdom and piety. Their mothers' state of mind even before their birth; their mothers' solicitude, sympathy and prayers, seem to have been the peculiar channels, by which, more than all others, the holy spirit was poured into their young hearts, and gave them the heavenward direction, which they took.

If then a mother had so much to do, in forming the character of the Redeemer of the world, how much must ever depend upon mothers for the accomplishment of the work which the Son of the holy Mary began! The Savior of mankind, the dearly beloved Son of God, enjoyed not the advantages of largely endowed seminaries of learning, and schools of theology. But he had a devoted, a pious mother! And the adoration that has been paid for ages to the Virgin Mary—often scarcely less reverent than that to her deified Son—was not an exaggerated tribute to the inestimable importance of *maternal influence* upon the characters of children.

O, when will parents realize the height and the depth of their responsibility for the education of children! when will mothers generally—still more when will fathers—feel that the gift of children invests them with an office of far higher importance than any that men can confer? When will they feel that in no way can they do so much good to the community, to the nation, to the age in which they live—in no way so much for the cause of Christ, the redemption of mankind, the glory of God (to say nothing of their own present comfort and everlasting honor) as by training up their own children, and helping to train the children of all about them, to habits of integrity, purity, benevolence, and piety.

As I watch the rise of the beautiful and costly churches, that are going up in our midst, though I rejoice that our city is to be so adorned, I cannot help thinking that far more would our community be benefited, Christ honored, and God glorified, if the people, ay, if only the professedly religious people, would be brought to understand and feel, that every child was made to be a shrine of the Holy Spirit, a temple of the living God;—and that no structure which the art of man can rear in wood or stone, can be so beautiful, so glorious, so honorable to the earthly architect, so acceptable to the Heavenly Father, as a human being unfolded in harmony with himself, and in ac-

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cordance with the design of his creator,—the powers of his mind, the affections of his heart, fully developed, and his body with all its members brought, with healthful activity, into willing subserviency to the purposes of his soul. A whole man, a perfect man, is the most exalted, most glorious object of contemplation, excepting only God. One such man has lived. He was so godlike, that we cannot wonder that he has been *deified*. And he will be deified, until men shall generally come to realize that they are all partakers of the same divine nature—are all called to become perfect and entire, like the object of their adoration; “holy in all manner of conversation as he was holy.”

To lead men to such holiness, such perfect righteousness, was the great purpose of Christ's ministry—of his life and of his death. But never will this purpose be accomplished, until Humanity is respected; never, until human nature in its infancy, its childhood, its youth, its maturity, its old age, is revered as the most sacred thing in all the visible universe,—far more to be revered than splendid edifices, and imposing rituals; more to be cared for than states or churches;—never, until *human nature* has come to be regarded as the chief concern of human beings.

Extracts from New Books.

WASHINGTON IRVING'S VIEW OF GOLDSMITH.

“Never was the trite, because sage apothegm, that ‘the child is father to the man,’ more fully verified than in the case of Goldsmith. He is shy, awkward and blundering in childhood, yet full of sensibility; he is a butt for the jeers and jokes of his companions, but apt to surprise and confound them by sudden and witty repartees; he is dull and stupid at his task, yet an eager and intelligent devourer of the traveling tales and campaigning stories of his half military pedagogue; he may be a dunce, but he is already a rhymist; and his early scintillations of poetry awaken the expectations of his friends. He seems from infancy to have been compounded of two natures, one bright, the other blundering; or to have had fairy gifts laid in his cradle by the ‘good people’ who haunted his birth-place, the old goblin mansion on the banks of the Inny.

“He carries with him the wayward elfin spirit, if we may so term it, throughout his career. His fairy gifts are of no avail at school, academy, or college; they unfit him for close study and practical science, and render him heedless of everything that does not address itself to his poetical imagination and genial and festive feelings; they dispose him to break away from restraint, to stroll about hedges, green lanes, and haunted streams, to revel with jovial companions, or to rove the country like a gipsy in quest of odd adventures.

“As if confiding in these delusive gifts, he takes no heed for the present nor care for the future, lays no regular and solid foundation of knowledge, follows out no plan, adopts and discards those recommended by his friends, at one time prepares for the ministry, next turns to the law, then fixes upon medicine. He repairs to Edinburgh, the great emporium of medical science, but the fairy gifts accompany him; he idles and frolics away his time

there, imbibing only such knowledge as is agreeable to him; makes an excursion to the poetical regions of the Highlands; and having walked the hospitals for the customary time, sets off to ramble over the Continent in quest of novelty rather than knowledge. His whole tour is a poetical one. He fancies he is playing the philosopher while he is really playing the poet; and though professedly he attends lectures and visits foreign universities, so deficient is he on his return, in the studies for which he set out, that he fails in an examination as a surgeon's mate; and while figuring as a doctor of medicine, is outvied on a point of practice by his apothecary. Baffled in every pursuit, after trying in vain some of the humbler callings of commonplace life, he is driven almost by chance to the exercise of his pen, and here the fairy gifts come to his assistance. For a long time however, he seems unaware of the magic properties of that pen; he uses it only as a make-shift until he can find a *legitimate* means of support. He is not a learned man, and can write but meagerly at second-hand on learned subjects; but he has a quick, convertible talent that seizes lightly on the points of knowledge necessary to the illustration of a theme; his writings for a time are desultory, the fruits of what he has seen and felt, or what he has recently and hastily read; but his gifted pen transmutes everything into gold, and his own genial nature reflects its sunshine through his pages.

“Still unaware of his powers, he throws off his writings anonymously, to go with the writings of less favored men; and it is a long time, after a bitter struggle with poverty and humiliation, before he acquires confidence in his literary talent as a means of support, and begins to dream of reputation.

“From this time his pen is a wand of power in his own hand, and he has only to use it discreetly, to make it competent to all his wants. But discretion is not a part of Goldsmith's nature: and it seems the property of these fairy gifts to be accompanied by moods and temperaments to render effects precarious. The heedlessness of his early days; his disposition for social enjoyment; his habit of throwing the present on the neck of the future, still continue. His expenses forerun his means; he incurs debts on the faith of what his magic pen is to produce, and then, under the pressure of his debts, sacrifices his productions for prices far below their value. It is a redeeming circumstance in his prodigality, that it is lavished oftener upon others than upon himself: he gives without thought or stint, and is the continual dupe of his benevolence and trustfulness in human nature.—We may say of him as he says of one of his heroes, ‘He could not stifle the natural impulse which he had to do good, but frequently borrowed money to relieve the distressed; and when he knew not where conveniently to borrow, he has been observed to shed tears as he passed through the wretched suppliants who attended his gate.’ * * *

“His simplicity in trusting persons whom he had no previous reasons to place confidence in, seems to be one of those lights of his character which, while they impeach his understanding, do honor to his benevolence.—The low and the timid are ever suspicious;—but a heart impressed with honorable senti-

ments, expects from others sympathetic sincerity.’

“His heedlessness in pecuniary matters, which had rendered his life a struggle with poverty even in the days of his obscurity, rendered the struggle still more intense when his fairy gifts had elevated him into the society of the wealthy and luxurious, and imposed on his simple and generous spirit fancied obligations to a more ample and bounteous display.

“‘How comes it,’ says a recent and ingenious critic, ‘that in all the miry paths of life which he had trod, no speck ever sullied the robe of his modest and graceful muse. How midst all the love of inferior company, which never to the last forsook him, did he keep his genius so free from every touch of vulgarity.’

“We answer that it was owing to the innate purity and goodness of his nature; there was nothing in it that assimilated to vice and vulgarity. Though his circumstances often compelled him to associate with the poor, they never could betray him into companionship with the depraved. His relish for humor and for the study of character, as we have before observed, brought him often into convivial company of a vulgar kind; but he discriminated between their vulgarity and their amusing qualities, or rather wrought from the whole those familiar features of life which form the staple of his most popular writings.

“Much, too of his intact purity of heart may be ascribed to the lessons of his infancy under the paternal roof; to the gentle, benevolent, elevated, unworldly maxims of his father, who ‘passing rich with forty pounds a year,’ infused a spirit into his child which riches could not deprave, nor poverty degrade. Much of his boyhood, too, had been passed in the household of his uncle, the amiable and generous Contarine; where he talked of literature with the good pastor, and practised music with his daughter, and delighted them both by his juvenile attempts at poetry.—These early associations breathed a grace and refinement into his mind and tuned it up, after the rough sports of the green, or the frolics of the tavern. These led him to turn from the roaring glees of the club, to listen to the harp of his cousin Jane; and from the rustic triumph of throwing sledge, to a stroll with his flute along the pastoral banks of the Inny.

“The gentle spirit of his father walked with him through life, a pure and virtuous monitor; and in all the vicissitudes of his career, we find him ever more chastened in mind by the sweet and holy recollections of the home of his infancy.

“It has been questioned whether he really had any religious feeling. Those who raise the question have never considered well his writings; his Vicar of Wakefield, and his pictures of the Village Pastor, present religion under its most endearing forms, and with a feeling that could only flow from the deep convictions of the heart. When his fair travelling companions of Paris urged him to read the Church Service on a Sunday, he replied that ‘he was not worthy to do it.’ He had seen in early life the sacred offices performed by his father and his brother, with a solemnity which had sanctified them in his

memory; how could he presume to undertake such functions? His religion has been called in question by Johnson and Boswell; he certainly had not the gloomy hypochondriacal piety of the one, nor the babbling mouth-piety of the other; but the spirit of Christian charity breathed forth in his writings and illustrated in his conduct, give us reason to believe he had the indwelling religion of the soul.

"We have made sufficient comments in the preceding chapters on his conduct in elevated circles of literature and fashion. The fairy gifts which took him there, were not accompanied by the gifts and graces necessary to sustain him in that artificial sphere. He can neither play the learned sage with Johnson, nor the fine gentleman with Beauclerc; though he has a mind replete with wisdom and natural shrewdness, and a spirit free from vulgarity. The blunders of a fertile but hurried intellect, and awkward display of the student assuming the man of fashion, fix on him a character for absurdity and vanity which, like the charge of lunacy, it is hard to disprove, however weak the grounds of the charge, and strong the facts in opposition to it.

"In truth, he is never truly in his place in these learned and fashionable circles, which talk and live for display. It is not the kind of society he craves. His heart yearns for domestic life; it craves familiar, confiding intercourse, family firesides, the guileless and happy company of children: these bring out the heartiest and sweetest sympathies of his nature.

"Had it been his fate," says the critic we have already quoted, "to meet a woman who could have loved him, despite his faults, and respected him despite his foibles, we cannot but think that his life and his genius would have been much more harmonious; his desultory affections would have been concentrated, his craving self-love appeased, his pursuits more settled, his character more solid. A nature like Goldsmith's, so affectionate, so confiding—so susceptible to simple, innocent enjoyments—so dependent on others for the sunshine of existence, does not flower if deprived of the atmosphere of home."

"The cravings of his heart in this respect are evident, we think, throughout his career; and if we have dwelt with more significance than others, upon his intercourse with the beautiful Horneck family, it is because we fancied we could detect, amid his playful attentions to one of its members, a lurking sentiment of tenderness, kept down by conscious poverty and a humiliating idea of personal defects. A hopeless feeling of this kind—the last a man would communicate to his friends—might account for much of that fitfulness of conduct, and that gathering melancholy, remarked, but not comprehended by his associates, during the last year or two of his life; and may have been one of the troubles of the mind which aggravated his last illness, and only terminated with his death.

"We shall conclude these desultory remarks, with a few which have been used by us on a former occasion. From the general tone of Goldsmith's biography, it is evident that his faults, at the worst, were but negative, while his merits were great and decided. He was no one's enemy but his own; his errors

in the main, inflicted evil on none but himself, and were so blended with humorous, and even affecting circumstances, as to disarm anger and conciliate kindness. Where eminent talent is united to spotless virtue, we are awed and dazzled into admiration, but our admiration is apt to be cold and reverential;—while there is something in the harmless infirmities of a good and great, but erring individual, that pleads touchingly to our nature;—and we turn more kindly towards the object of our idolatry, when we find that, like ourselves, he is mortal and is frail. The epithet so often heard, and in such kindly tones, of 'poor Goldsmith,' speaks volumes. Few, who consider the real compound of admirable and whimsical qualities which form his character, would wish to prune away its eccentricities, trim its grotesque luxuriance, and clip it down to the decent formalities of rigid virtue. 'Let not his frailties be remembered,' said Johnson; 'he was a very great man.—But, for our part, we rather say, 'Let them be remembered,' since their tendency is to endear; and we question whether he himself would not feel gratified in hearing his reader, after dwelling with admiration on the proofs of his greatness, close the volume with the kind-hearted phrase, so fondly and familiarly ejaculated, of 'POOR GOLDSMITH.'—*Ireland's Life of Goldsmith.*

Select Miscellany.

THE HEART AND THE PURSE;

OR,

The Rise and Downfall of Thomas Goldie

BY J. B. SYME.

THAT was a proud day for Mrs. Goldie on which she dedicated her sons to Apollo. She adjusted her muslin cap, pushed her feet more firmly into her slippers, pinned her striped short-gown more jauntily on her person, and, having washed the faces and trimmed the long fair locks of her boy-treasures, she walked forth in triumph, leading one in each hand, towards the humble village school. We have not deified learning in our Scottish Bætia, and consequently its temples *ex urbis* are destitute of marble and monuments. Our little village seminaries are generally as accessible to the natural elements as to the elements of erudition; and the one to which Mrs. Goldie wended her way was no exception to this open rule. It certainly was not an imposing edifice, although some of the refractory rate-payers of Timberton had declared its erection to be an imposition. It was not a beautiful edifice, either, and yet all the wisdom and genius of Timberton had set in solemn conclave for thirteen successive Saturday evenings, debating its extent and style. Bailie Craeklins, who was a man of expansive dimensions, and of ardent genius, over a bowl of toddy, had insisted that it should at least "be a roomy biggin'." Captain Tupps of the locals, who had just cut a hundred firtrees from his property of Bleaklaw, thought it should be a "timmer biggin'"; and Elder Dale, who was treasurer to the session, had insisted it should be an "economical job a'thegither," so that eventually it was built of fir and freestone, at an expense of twenty

pounds sterling, twenty-five per cent. of that sum being due to Mrs. Clinkstoup, at the sign of the horse-shoe, where the committee had duly deliberated.

If the community of Timberton had done little to render the school-house attractive, he who taught the school seemed to have caught a different spirit. Grim walls, rough benches, and thatched roof, were all that the liberal patrons of education in Timberton dedicated to learning. It was a great "sacrifice," they declared, and disinterested people inferred from this that the incumbent would have dry patronage. The little school, however, had been built upon a plot of land where dandelions and wild daisies declared that something else could grow, and where the wild briar seemed willing to give up its place to the cultivated rose. "It is grim enough, surely," muttered the young teacher, in a disappointed tone, when he first came to look upon the place of his future labors; and then a smile overspread his face, for he felt that he could make it better.

Mr. Allerton, the schoolmaster, was not a member of the rusty domine family. He was not a pedant, and he did not take snuff. He did not dress above his station, for his salary of seventeen pounds a year protested against such folly, and Mr. Allerton wisely obeyed its voice. He was always genteel and neat in his attire, however, and nobody could have discovered in him the distinctive marks of a profession. He was tall, thin, and pale, and had a slight stoop in his shoulders. His eyes were deep blue, and mild as those of a dove. His features were delicate and finely chiseled, and a look of sweet resignation pervaded his whole countenance. It had been often said that Mr. Allerton was a splendid scholar, and a man of splendid talents,—that he had borne away the palm from all competitors at college, and that he had retired to the obscure seminary at Timberton to conceal some grief.—Nobody could confirm these rumors, but everybody could affirm that Mr. Allerton had "queer ways o' his ain." Allerton was not a vulgar systemist or mere mimic of modes; he had a theory of education which he called the theory of attraction, and his manner of developing his idea seemed queer or strange to those satisfied laggards, who perceived his labors without seeking to comprehend them.—"All that pertains to education should be beautiful in the eyes of the scholar," he said, "and then you may depend upon it that the teacher's shall be a labor of love."

Beauty attracts all hearts towards it in love, and love impels all spirits to knowledge. A beautiful school-garden, and a beautiful school house, are better auxiliaries to an instructor than ten committees of instructors; and so, in accordance with these ideas, flowers, and trees, and beehives, and handsome fences, soon grew up and surrounded the grim school-house of Timberton, until it became a sweet monument of Mr. Allerton's mind and labors. Mrs. Goldie led her sons towards the porch of this little school with more of pride in her heart than hope; she was a mother, and although she was not a Cornelia, the feeling was very natural even to her. "I've brocht my twa callants to be edicawted, Mr. Allerton," said the good dame, in a patronizing tone, as the school-master bowed to her.—"Do ye think ye can mak' onything o' them?"

The school-master smiled, and hoped that their mother had already made something of them.

"O! atweel they are collants o' gude pairts," exclaimed the garrulous parent; "and if I had hain time, they micht have kent their letters and the carritch by this time. But ye maun just do your best wi' them, sir, and I am sure they'll no shame ye. I can say for Tammas, here," said she, pointing to the oldest of her boys, "that he is baith thoctfu' and wise. He can bargain wi' the cadgers better than I can do, that's his mither; and he hauds a steever grip o' ony bawbees that he gets his hands owre than ony ane in Timberton. Davie, here, is mair careless, I maun say, and no at a' likely to rise in the world. He likes better to be stravaig in the woods, and doon by the burn, and o'er the fells o' Blackford, and to bring hame fir-taps, and fox-gloves, and gowans.—Aye," said she, with a sigh, "ye'll hae to look weel after Davie."

Thomas and David Goldie were entered scholars of the good seminary of Timberton, and Mrs. Goldie henceforth became a patroness and critic of education. The sons of Mrs. Goldie by and by became the objects of Mr. Allerton's particular notice; the one from the original tendencies of his sunny nature, the other from a disposition which was markedly its opposite. Davie, the careless and erratic truant from his mother's cottage, became the devoted and delighted student in Allerton's school and garden. He cultivated the little flowers, and trained the little plants, because he loved their beautiful smiles; he eagerly bent over his books to acquire knowledge, because his teacher told him that books explained the nature of all known things, and consequently of flowers. David Goldie had a soul full of beauty and love, which the keen-sighted Allerton had not been slow to perceive, and which he had the genius to direct and develop. The boy, in time, became the friend and companion of his teacher,—David Goldie exchanging fresh and joyous throbbings of feeling with him who gave him knowledge in return.

The spirit of Thomas Goldie was cast in an entirely different mould from that of his brother. It appeared to have been formed according to mathematical calculation, and to have retained the original idea of its being.—In general learning Thomas made very little progress, but he distanced all his cotemporaries in arithmetic. Simple interest, compound addition, and the rule of three, were familiar to his mind long before he had learned to repeat the beautiful little precepts contained in Watts' Catechism. He reduced active faculty of his nature to active practice among his school compeers, and taught them the mysteries of the loan system with marbles and cherry-stones. In his early youth he was remarkable for his calculative and acquisitive character; and old chroniclers and every-day experience will have it that "the boy is the father of the man."

When Thomas and David Goldie reached those years in which the path of life is generally chosen, the former gladly repaired to the city to study commerce in a draper's shop; the latter preferred to stay at home and become a horticulturist. "I shall rise in the world," was the dream of the ambitious Thomas. "I shall make the world more beautiful before I die," was David's secret aspiration.—

"I shall accumulate wealth and win the homage of men," was written on the heart of the elder youth, as the purpose of his life. "I shall strive to increase the dominion of the beautiful and the harmony of men," said his brother.

"I pity Thomas," David would exclaim, as he looked at his brother's care-worn face and anxious eye, and saw him eagerly return to his business, from the short and fretful visit which he annually paid to his old home. "He would have been happier here in Timberton, if he could have thought so, than even in great London with all its wealth."

"Poor David," the merchant would say, as he left the rural scenes of his birth-place behind him. "I pity him that he can be contented with his rude obscurity."

Poor old Timberton, with its straw-roofed cottages, and flower gardens, and humble hearts, and lowly hearths; its bridge and church, and school and sages, and garrulous dames, and grey-haired patriarchs, faded from the vision of the millionaire, like misty dreams, as deeper flowed his streams of gold, until not a recollection of it remained. The sweetest visions of life, and the fondest throbbings of love, vanished from the eyes and forsook the heart of Thomas Goldie, and gave place to the splendid misery of a false position, won by falsely acquired gold. High up, above all amongst whom he had been born and bred, and schooled to life, did he tower, until at last he glittered like some golden vane, above the host of society, whom all might look up at but none approach.

Fortune and time, these inexorable rules of destiny, who laugh at the schemes of man and scatter to the wind their glories, suddenly grew tired of showering favors upon their worshiper, and they covered their faces with a veil that threw a gloom over the speculative world. Men that had walked abroad in the sunshine with haughty looks and stately steps, now suddenly became pale, and feverish, and timid. They flitted about on 'Change, like troubled spirits, muttering incoherently and whispering dark mysteries in each other's ears. The bubble at last had burst; the golden pageant was vanishing. The Spring tide had reached its height, and now came the ebb.—The panorama of fortune had at length slowly changed, and the confidence of its glory gave place to the fever of its despair. Wealth waned away like the wintry moon, and left darkness and coldness behind it. Thomas Goldie became a bankrupt, and, at a meeting of his creditors, charge upon charge was made of trust betrayed and money falsely obtained. This exposure of the malpractices by which he had risen to wealth, and the shock of his sudden downfall, were too dreadful to be borne by a mind so unprepared as that of Thomas Goldie, and he gazed round upon his accusers with a vacancy of expression, which indicated that reason as well as honor had departed.

About a week after this scene, a man with an open brow and an air of rustic integrity beaming in his sad face, took the ruined maniac back in sorrow to his native home. David Goldie leads his brother out amongst the scenes of his early youth, and tries to teach him to love the little flowers. He does not look at any of them, however, save the yellow dandelions and butter-cups; and then he mut-

ters "Gold, gold." Corrupted and debased by a false ambition, Thomas Goldie pursued the purpose of his life to infamy and madness. His brother, on the other hand, with scarcely any selfish desires, had obtained from year to year, what he esteemed a surcharge of blessings. Knowledge and beauty had grown on his faculties, and success had smiled on the labor of his hands. A home of love, where young plants of humanity danced joyously in the sunbeams, and where they answered back the song of the thrush, was his; and a garden in which he cultivated trees, and shrubs, and flowers, was the source from whence he derived his daily happiness, and his daily bread. The wealth that costs a man his peace of mind, his human heart, and memories of love, is like the fabled gold for which men sold their souls, and which turned to stones in their coffers.—Honest industry may not gain opulence; but it will assuredly produce what is better,—health and peace of mind.—*Christian Citizen.*

From the National Intelligencer.

THE DANCING GHOSTS.

A CHIPPEWA LEGEND.

That beautiful phenomenon known to the white man as the Aurora Borealis, or, Northern Lights, is called by the Chippewa Indians, *Je-bi-ne-me-id-de-wan*, of the Dancing Ghosts. The legends accounting for it are numerous, and the following, which was related to the translator by a Chippewa hunter, named *Keesh-Chock*, or Precipice Leaper, is quite as fantastic as the phenomenon itself. That it is a very ancient tradition is evident from the fact that the sacrifice to which it alludes has not been practised by the Chippeas for at least a century.

There was a time when all the inhabitants of the far North were afflicted by a famine.—It was in the depth of winter, and the weather had for a long time been so cold that even the white bear was afraid to leave his hiding place. The prairies were so deeply covered with snow that the deer and the buffalo were compelled to wander to a warmer climate, and the lakes and rivers were so closely packed with ice, that it was only once in a while that even a fish could be obtained. Such sorrow as reigned throughout the land had never before been known. The magicians and wise men kept themselves hidden in their cabins. The warriors and hunters, instead of boasting of their exploits, crowded around their campfires, and in silence meditated upon their unhappy doom. Mothers abandoned their children to seek for berries in the desolate forests, and the fingers of the young women had become stiff from idleness, for they had not any skins out of which to make the comfortable moccasins. From one end of the Chippewa country to the other was heard the cry of hunger and distress. That the Great Spirit was angry with his people was universally believed, but for what reason none of the magicians could tell. The chief of the Chippewas was the oldest man in the nation, and he was consulted in regard to the impending calamity. He could give no reason for the famine, but stated that he had been informed in a dream that the anger of the Great Spirit could be appeased by a human sacrifice. How this should come to pass, however, he could not

tell, and therefore concluded to summon to his lodge all the medicine-men who lived within a day's journey for the purpose of consulting with them. He did so, and when the council was ended it was proclaimed that three Chipewas should be immediately bound to the stake and consumed. They were to be selected by lot from among the warriors of the tribe; and, when this sad intelligence was promulgated, a national assembly was ordered to convene.

The appointed time arrived, and, in the presence of a large multitude, the fatal lots were cast, and three of the bravest men of the tribe were thus appointed to the sacrifice. They submitted to their fate without a murmur.—Whilst their friends gathered around them with wild lamentations, and decked them with the costliest robes and ornaments to be found in the tribe, the youthful warriors uttered not a word about their untimely departure, but only spoke in the most poetic language of the happy hunting grounds upon which they were about to enter. The spot selected for the sacrifice was the summit of a neighboring hill which was covered with woods. Upon this spot had three stakes been closely erected around which there had been collected a large pile of dry branches and other combustible materials. To these stakes at the hour of midnight, and by the hands of the magicians, unattended by spectators, were the three warriors securely fastened. They performed their cruel duty in silence, and the only sound that broke the stillness of that winter night were the songs and shoutings of the multitude assembled in the neighboring village. The incantations of the priests being ended, they applied a torch to the fagots, and, returning to their village, spent the remainder of the night in performing a variety of strange and heart-sickenening ceremonies.

Morning dawned, and upon the hill of sacrifice was to be seen only a pile of smouldering ashes. On that day the weather moderated, and an unusual number of hunters went forth in pursuit of game. They were all more successful than they had been for many seasons, and there was an abundance of sweet game, such as the buffalo, the bear, and the deer in every wigwam. A council was called, and the patriarch chief proclaimed the glad tidings that the Great Spirit had accepted their sacrifice, and that it was now the duty of his children to express their gratitude by a feast—the feast of *bitter roots*.

The appointed night arrived, and the bitterest roots which could be found in the lodges of the magicians were collected together and made into a soup. The company assembled to partake of this feast, was the largest that had ever been known, and, as they were to conclude their ceremony of thankfulness by dancing, they had cleared the snow from the center of their village, and on this spot were they duly congregated. It was a cold and remarkably clear night, and their watch-fires burnt with uncommon brilliancy. It was now the hour of midnight, and the bitter soup was all gone. The flutes and the drums had just been brought out, and the dancers, decked in their most uncouth dresses, were about to enter the charmed ring, when a series of loud shoutings were heard, and the eyes of the entire multitude were intently fixed upon the northern sky, which was illumined by a most

brilliant and unearthly light. It was a light of many colors, and as changeable as the reflections upon a summer sea at the sunset hour. Across this light were constantly dancing three huge figures of a crimson hue, and these did the magicians proclaim to be the ghosts of the three warriors who had given up their bodies for the benefit of their people, and who had thus become great chiefs in the spirit-land.—The fire by which their bodies had been consumed had also consumed every feeling of revenge; and ever since that remote period it has been their great pleasure to illumine by their appearance on winter night the pathway of the hunters over the snowy plains of the North.

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From the N. Y. Evening Post.

PICTURES OF MEMORY.

BY MISS ALICE CAREY.

Among the beautiful pictures
That hang on Memory's wall,
Is one of a dim old forest,
That seemeth the best of all.
Not for its gnarled oaks olden,
Dark with the mistletoe,
Not for the violets golden,
That sprinkle the vale below;
Not for the milk-white lilies,
That lean from the fragrant hedge,
Coquetting all day with the sunbeams,
And stealing their golden edge;
Not for the vines on the upland
Where the bright red berries rest,
Nor the pinks, nor the pale sweet cowslip,
It seemeth to me the best.

I once had a little brother
With eyes that were dark and deep;
In the lap of that old dim forest
He lieth in peace asleep;
Light as the down of the thistle,
Free as the winds that blow,
We roved there the beautiful summers,
The summers of long ago;
But his feet on the hills grew weary,
And, one of the autumn eves,
I made for my little brother,
A bed of the yellow leaves.

Sweetly his pale arms folded
My neck in a meek embrace,
As the light of immortal beauty
Silently covered his face.
And when the arrows of sunset
Lodged in the tree-tops bright,
He fell, in his saint-like beauty,
Asleep by the gates of light.
Therefore, of all the pictures
That hang on Memory's wall,
The one of the dim old forest
Seemeth the best of all.

MOUNT HEALTHY, Ohio.

A Conscientious Thief.

A hard case in Scioto county, was tried, convicted and sentenced to six years imprisonment in the penitentiary, for the crime of stealing. A few weeks previous to his trial, he and five others broke jail on Sunday, and being captured by the sheriff on one of the neighboring hills, he gravely remarked to the officer, "I might have escaped, but I had conscientious scruples about traveling on Sunday."—*Dayton Journal*.

THE SKIPPER'S DILEMMA;

OR, JUSTICE IN TUNIS.

A Captain Baculard left Marseilles for China, but being buffeted by the winds he hauled up in the harbor of Tunis to wait weather.—The collector of the port came on board.—Capt. Baculard represented that he was freighted for Canton, that he had nothing to do with Tunis, and that he only put in from distress of weather. But the collector exhibited manifest necessity that he should fork over. Capt. Baculard did fork over in a rage, but instantly repaired to the palace of the Bey, demanding justice.

"Good Frank," said the Bey, "I am your friend—God is great. What the deuce do you want of me?"

"Highness," answered Capt. Baculard, "your custom house has robbed me. I have forked over—fork back."

"Excellent individual," answered the Bey, "in this country, when we have the dust, we keep it. The original acquisition is a difficulty. To fork back is a thing unknown in Africa."

"But shall I not have Justice?"

"Certainly: every one has justice in Tunis. Will you have it in French or Tunis Fashion?"

"Highness, I have had a law suit or two in France. Justice in French fashion! God forbid."

"But I don't press it on you," observed the Bey. "If you choose the French after all, I will speak to your consul. He loves justice, good man. Three of my subjects applied to him years ago for immunity, and they will get it next year, I think—for he loves justice."

"French justice, never! give me the Tunisian: I am in a hurry."

"Do it then; God is great," said the Bey. "What is your cargo?"

"Marseilles soap, and twenty thousand cotton caps."

"It is well. Go away and be tranquil."

The Bey summoned the Vizier.

"Vizier," said he, "There is no God but God, and Mohamed is his Prophet. We love justice. We love the Franks. Proclaim that every Jew who appears to-morrow out of doors without a cotton cap, will have a little transaction to settle with me."

There are twenty thousand Jews in Tunis, and not one single cotton cap in the place.—They had all made their wills, when they learned through an officer of the customs that Capt. Baculard had lots of the desired article; that was enough—Capt. Baculard sold the invoice at \$2 a cap. He rushed to the palace and poured out his thanks.

"Not so fast," said the Bey, "I am not done yet. Call my Vizier."

The Vizier appeared.

"Proclaim," said the Bey, "that every Jew who keeps a cotton cap another hour will have a trouble with you. God is great, and I am a lineal descendent of Mohamed."

The visitor made a grand salute, placing his left leg on the back of his neck, according to the custom of the Court, and retired.

When Capt. Baculard returned to his deck, he found the twenty thousand Jews already

awaiting him, cap in hand. He might have had the caps for nothing, but desirous to leave behind him a name for generosity and greatness of soul, he purchased them at two cents a piece.

The Magician and the Thief.

A very good story is told of the Fakir of Ava, the well known necromancer. Just as he was about to commence his performances before a crowded audience, he was informed that a man had been robbed of a pocket-book. He called the unfortunate gentleman aside, and being satisfied that the story was true, and also that the wallet contained a large sum of money, he pledged himself to either detect the thief or make up the amount from his own purse. To this end, the door was secured, and the performance went on. At length the magician introduced his Mohmaedan fortune-teller, and put the following question:

"Is there a man in the room who has lost his pocket-book with money in it?" "Yes." Some half dozen individuals were pointed out, one after the other, but to the question, "Is this the man?" the figure answered the emphatic "No." The actual victim was soon brought forward, and was instantly recognized by Mohamed as the man who lost the money. "Is the thief in the room?" then asked the Fakir, "and if so, would you know him?" "Yes." Several men were introduced, but to each Mohamed shook his head. At this moment the Fakir's eye rested upon an individual who seemed inclined to make his escape from the hall, and before he effected his purpose he was stopped and brought forward.—The terror stricken countenance of the man assured the Signor that he might be safely accused, and accordingly Mohamed cried out, "That's the man." The culprit of course denied the charge and affected indignation; but an officer was sent for, and our hero was examined, when the lost pocket-book was found snugly stowed away in his pocket. He was recognized by the sheriff as the notorious pickpocket, *John Williams*.

First Rate.

The *Philadelphia City Item* tells the following story, which is capital. All love-lorn swains who are too nervous to "pop the question," may take courage now, and do the thing up in real business like style. It will save a vast deal of blundering and floundering:

A few nights back, a small party of ladies and gentlemen were laughing over the supposed awkwardness attending a declaration of love; when a gentleman remarked that if ever he offered himself he would do it in a collected and business-like manner.

"For instance," he continued, addressing himself to a lady present, "I would say—'Miss S——, I have been two years looking for a wife. I am in receipt of about a thousand dollars a year from my business, which is daily on the increase. Of all the ladies of my acquaintance, I admire you the most; indeed I love you, and would gladly make you my wife.'"

"You flatter me by your preference," good-humoredly replied Miss S——, to the sur-

prise of all present; "I refer you to my father."

"Well, I declare!" said the ladies in chorus.

The lady and gentleman, good reader, are to be married in October.

A LESSON ON CHOLERA—DIETETICS. REMARKABLE CASE.

The following statement is literally true.—We are acquainted with the person to whom it relates. It furnishes some curious physiological facts, which may be interesting to our readers. Mr. John Burdell, the individual in question, rigidly observes the following regime. He invariably takes but two meals a day—morning and evening. Having experimentally ascertained the amount of nutriment required by a natural, healthy appetite, he weighs or measures, according to their quality, the provisions for each meal, so as to be uniform in the quantity taken. His food consists, in summer, wholly of unbolted wheat bread, and fruits of all kinds, as they successively appear throughout the season. In winter his table supply is made up, without variation, until the recurrence of the fruit season, simply of baked potatoes and baked apples. His daily aliment now consists of bran bread and peaches. He uses no butter, salt, nor spices of any description. He takes no alcoholic or fermented liquors, no coffee nor tea; and he does not now recollect when he last took milk, or even water—the juices of the fruits meeting and satisfying the demands of thirst, which is naturally much diminished by the total absence of animal food, salt and spices, with the febrile excitement they serve to produce. He also bathes in cold water, regularly, every morning throughout the year, and sleeps with open windows summer and winter. He has lived thus upwards of seven years, including the present sickly season thus far. During the whole of that period he has never taken the slightest cold, nor felt the least nausea, headache, disorder of the bowels, or indisposition of any kind, and of course has not taken a particle of medicine. We saw him recently. He seems in perfect health, with skin clear, and mildly suffused with a natural tinge in place of the bloated flush of drunkenness and gluttony—mind unclouded and active—spirits gentle and cheerful—conversation fluent, easy, and instructive. Altogether, he appears a happy man. His wants, with his mode of life, are few, and require very moderate funds to meet them; these are obtained by industry in the prosecution of his professional pursuits. We state the facts in this novel case simply as they are, from their peculiarity, without pretending to impose any special, or at least extreme course of dietetic observances on others, although free to say that we are decidedly in favor of temperate habits. We may add, however, that much may be learned from this case, and the inference will naturally arise that much sickness, with its attendant calamities, is superinduced among mankind by unintelligent and beast-like indulgence in improper and pernicious articles of food and drink.—*N. Y. Pathfinder*.

An elderly lady says it always reminds her of carrying coals to Newcastle, when she sees girls kissing each other. Sensible, is she not?

Ledyard.

The great traveler, John Ledyard, has paid to woman one of the most noble tributes ever uttered. "I have observed that, wherever found, women are the same kind, civil, obliging, humane, tender beings. I never addressed myself in the language of decency and friendship to a woman, whether civilized or savage, without receiving a decent and friendly answer. With man it has often been otherwise. In wandering over the barren plains of inhospitable Denmark, through honest Sweden, frozen Lapland, rude and churlish Finland, unprincipled Russia, and the wide spread regions of the wandering Tartar, if hungry, dry, cold, wet, or sick, woman has ever been friendly to me, and uniformly so, and their actions have been performed in so free and so kind a manner, that if I was dry, I drank the sweet draught, and if hungry, ate the coarse morsel with a double relish."

Happy Old Farmer.

Said a venerable old farmer of eighty years, to a relation on a visit to him: "I have lived on this farm more than half a century. I have no desire to change my residence; I have no wish to be any richer than I now am. I have worshiped the God of my fathers with the same people more than forty years. During that period I have scarcely ever been absent from the sanctuary on the Sabbath, and I have never lost more than one communion season. I have never been confined to a bed of sickness for a single day. The blessings of God have been richly spread around me, and I have made up my mind long ago, that, if I wished to be happier, I must have more religion than I have at present."

True and False Glory.

Shame upon historians and pedagogues for exciting the worst passions of youth by the display of false glories! If religion hath any truth or influence, her professors will extinguish the premonitory lights, which only allure to breakers. They will be assiduous in teaching the young and ardent that great abilities do not constitute great men, without the right and unremitting application of them; and that in the sight of Humanity and Wisdom, it is better to erect one cottage than to demolish a hundred cities.

Women and Men.

"A woman's head is generally over ears in her heart. Man seems to have been designed for the more superior being of the two; but as things are, I think women are generally better creatures than men. They have taken universally weaker appetites and weaker intellects, but they have much stronger affections. A man with a bad heart has sometimes been saved by a strong head; but a corrupt woman is lost for ever."—*Coleridge*.

Curious Swearing.

In lawsuits between Russians and Ostyaks, it is still the custom at Beresov, to bring into court a head of a bear, and this animal which is supposed to be omniscient, is there appealed to as a witness by the Ostyaks. In swearing, they make the gesture of eating, and call upon the bear to devour them in like manner, if they do not tell the truth.

The Study of Physiology.

In looking over the report of the annual examination of our city schools, for the past year, which has just been published, we found several items of fact or suggestion which we would be glad to make use of in our columns, but we have room for only one. In speaking of the different studies pursued, the committee remarks as follows, respecting one which we have generally attached some importance to: "In physiology, we do not think that much useful instruction has been acquired, except in a few schools, where great attention has been paid to it." It is the great fault in our modern system of instruction, that the cultivation of the intellect, is the one grand and paramount object aimed at, while physical culture is almost, if not entirely, neglected.—Here, in the city of Boston, where hundreds of thousands of dollars have been expended in the construction of costly and magnificent school houses, and where over one hundred thousand dollars are annually spent for the ordinary expenses of instruction, there is hardly any attention paid to the first and most important study of all. We think that in respect to this point, history—on the importance of the study of which, the committee expatiate at length—teaches us some useful lessons; for many of the early nations were particular, even to prudishness, in the matter of rearing the young according to the strictest physiological and hygienic rules. We are very far behind them in this matter, and this is the reason why so many of our population are taken away in their youth, or in their prime, by pulmonary, chronic and other complaints. Let half the attention which is paid to other and less important studies be bestowed on physiology, and it will be found that not only will the vigor and longevity of the body be promoted, but the mental faculties will also be strengthened and their capacity to acquire knowledge be greatly enlarged. The study of arithmetic, algebra, and the higher branches of the mathematics, are all paid great attention to, in our schools. The Boston committee warmly commend the "great progress" which has been made in these studies, by the schools, and "attribute the excellence in this branch to careful instruction."—In a world which makes an idol of the silver dollar, it may be, and doubtless is, very important to understand correctly the art of adding, subtracting, multiplying, dividing and so forth. Beyond this, mathematical studies are not in one case in a hundred of much practical use. Would it not be better, then to devote more time to the study of the human frame, and the laws which govern it, including hygiene and dietetics, and less time to studies of comparatively small moment? Parents, teachers and committees should think of this thing.—*Boston Rambler.*

We learn that, during the last year, five hundred and forty young ladies fainted away on various occasions. More than two hundred of them fell into the arms of young gentlemen. Forty were caught by their aunts and grandmothers; and only one had the misfortune to fall on the floor. She, however, picked out a soft place to fall upon, and was providentially received by an ottoman.

Chaldean Astronomy.

The records of observations, which Alexander found in Babylon, fix the date of the recorded astronomy at 2473 B. C., but it must have had a much earlier date; for records of astronomical observations would not be made by public authority in the temples until the science had attracted considerable attention. Little, however, is known of the progress of the Chaldeans in astronomy, until about 720 years B. C., when three eclipses of the moon were recorded, the exact time of which is preserved, and used by modern astronomers to calculate the mean motion of the moon. In the time of the prophet Daniel, the name Chaldean seems to have been synonymous with astrologer; because they made little use of their knowledge of astronomy except for the purpose of judicial astrology.

ARABIAN ASTRONOMY.

If the land of Uz was in Arabia, as is generally supposed, we have a clue to the antiquity of astronomy among the Arabs. Allusions in the book of Job, show the probability of its great antiquity. "Canst thou bind the sweet influences of Pleiades, or loose the bands of Orion? Canst thou bring forth Mazzaroth in his season? Or canst thou guide Arcturus with his sons?" M. Cognet thus renders these passages, retaining the Hebrew names of the constellations, "Canst thou bind the sweet influences of Kimak, or loose the bonds of Kesil? Canst thou bring forth the Mazzaroths, each in his season?"—The Mazzaroths, he thinks, are the signs of the zodiac, since the root of the word Mazzaroth, which is here used in the plural number, signifies to encircle, to surround; and it is also mentioned in connection with the two constellations, Kimak and Kesil. By Kimak the Pleiades are meant, and by Kesil the constellation nearly opposing; for opposite effects are attributed to them, viz., to bind Kimak and loose the bands of Kesil. It would seem that the heliacal* rising of the Pleiades, showed the approach of spring. The exposition of the passage is hence easy. Canst thou, when Kimak (the Pleiades) appears, arrest the fecundity of the earth, and hinder it from bringing forth fruits and flowers? Or canst thou, when Kesil arises, loose the earth from the stern grasp of winter?

*(The heliacal rising of a star, is when, after being in conjunction with the sun and invisible, it emerges from the light so as to be visible in the morning before sun-rising. On the contrary, the heliacal setting of a star, is when the sun approaches so near as to render it invisible by his superior splendor.)

THE race always deteriorates in cities; distinguished families disappear in a few generations; and but for continual supplies of the elements of the physical, intellectual, and moral character from the country, would soon sink to the lowest effeminacy, and the easy conquest of any savage horde.—*Tracts for the People.*

Saint Pierre, in his "Studies of nature," says: "When human policy locks the chain round the ankles of the slave, Divine Justice rivets the other end round the neck of the tyrant."

Progressive Surgery.

The following anecdote is said to have formed part of an introductory lecture, delivered before the School of Medicine of Dublin:

A young surgeon some time since consulted Mr. Kirby, the illustrious founder of this school, as to the course he should pursue in order to obtain a livelihood by his profession. The sapient consultee replied: "My young friend, go and attend with all due care and diligence, a sweep; that sweep, when cured, will get you another sweep as a patient; this latter will get you the kitchen maid—the kitchen maid will get you the cook—the cook will get you the lady's maid, and the lady's maid, in the plenitude of her gratitude, will get you the lady herself, and thus you culminate and cap the climax."

A Spirited Woman.

In the reign of Charles II. a lady incurred the displeasure of a neighboring magistrate, who had her arrested, and brought before him as a Popish recusant, when he threatened to commit her. But at the same time addressing her he said, "I do not like to be ill-natured, and if you will call the Pope a knave I will quash the indictment."

"Sir," replied the high-minded lady, "I do not know the Pope, and, therefore, will not say that he is a knave; but if I knew him half as well as I know you, I would swear he was a knave, and an arrant knave too."

Sir Richard, being called upon to see a patient who fancied himself very ill, told him, ingenuously what he thought, and declined prescribing, thinking it unnecessary.

"Now you are here," said the patient, "I shall be obliged to you, Sir Richard, if you will tell me how I must live—what may I eat and what not."

"My directions as to that point," replied Sir Richard, "will be few and simple. You must not eat the poker, shovel or tongs, for they are hard of digestion; nor the bellows, for they are windy; anything else you please."

Mrs. Partington says, she intended the consort of the female cemetery last evening, and some of the songs were extracted with touching pythagoras. The young ladies sung like syrups, and looked like angels just out of paradox. She only regrets that during the shower of applause, she remembered that she had forgotten her parasol.

Blackwood says the New Zealanders being civilized, have become dyspeptic! They eat more, fight less, and die faster.

A housemaid when boasting of her industrious habits, said she rose at four, made a fire, put on the tea-kettle, prepared breakfast, and made all the beds, before any one in the house was up.

A schoolmaster, driving oxen, and wishing to express himself in scholastic terms, addressed his team thus, "Haw, Buck, and also Bright!"

Mr. Greeley, being asked by a correspondent, at what season of the year a gold hunter should start hence for California, replies, gravely, "We consider the first of April as good a season as any."

THE LITERARY UNION.

SYRACUSE:

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1849.

A stout heart, a clear conscience, and never despair!

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Local Agents.

N. Y. CITY, *Dexter & Brother.*
SYRACUSE, *W. L. Palmer*; office between the west doors of the Syracuse House.
ALBANY, *Thomas Clark.*

Advertising Agent.

F. B. Palmer; offices in New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Baltimore.

To Teachers & Trustees.

The Editors of this paper propose to act as *gratuitous agents* in procuring situations for Teachers and Teachers for situations. They will also furnish plans for school houses to those intending to build.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

Owing to the heavy rain of Monday, the coming in of teachers on that day was prevented, and the assemblage very thin. A few met at Market Hall at the appointed hour, 10 o'clock, A. M., and adjourned till 2 o'clock. At that time the Institute was formally organized.

The Program for the afternoon was as follows:—from 2 till 3, Grammar, by T. H. BOWEN, of the Normal School; 3 to 4, Reading by J. B. BRIGHAM, of Public School No. 10; 4 to 5, Music, by LOWELL MASON, of Boston. Owing to the small number present, Mr. Mason's remarks became rather an apology for short speaking, than otherwise, and he occupied but a few moments.

In the evening, Rev. THEODORE PARKER, of Boston delivered a Lecture on Education to a very large and deeply interested audience. He was listened to for above two hours, with breathless attention. Seldom, if ever before, has Syracuse had the fortune to enjoy a discourse so abounding in great thoughts and enlarged views of life and its objects. No true Philanthropist, however much he may differ from Mr. Parker in religious opinions, can fail to accord to him honor for an intellect of the highest order, and a most enlightened and enlarged benevolence.

The lecture, we learn, is to be printed in pamphlet form, as soon as Mr. Parker's duties will enable him to prepare it.

The Program for Tuesday was as follows:—

9 to 10—Teaching; SALEM TOWN.

10 to 11—Natural Philosophy; D. W. BLANCHARD.

11 to 12—Music; LOWELL MASON.

2 to 3—Grammar; T. H. BOWEN, of the State Normal School.

3 to 4—Reading; J. B. BRIGHAM.

4 to 5—Music; LOWELL MASON.

Mr. Chauncey Goodrich was announced to lecture in the evening, but did not appear; the time was therefore occupied by a discussion of much interest, on the subject of School classification.

This was the Program for Wednesday:—

MORNING.

8 to 9—Use of Globes; SALEM TOWN.

9 to 10—Vocal Music; T. H. BOWEN.

10 to 11—Geography; A. M. WILLIAMS.

11 to 12—Written Arithmetic; W. F. PHELPS, of the State Normal School.

AFTERNOON.

2 to 3—Mathematical Geography; SALEM TOWN.

3 to 4—General Exercise; W. F. PHELPS.

4 to 5—Reading; J. B. BRIGHAM.

EVENING.

7 to 8—Business.

8 to 9—Lecture; Hon. SALEM TOWN.

As our paper goes to press on Wednesday, we must defer the remainder till next week.

Various circumstances combined to render the attendance less than usual. The Musical Convention, the County Fair, and other attractions, tended to draw away a portion of those whom the weather permitted to come in from the country. On the other hand, our assistance from abroad was much greater than we were ever before favored with. The presence of Theodore Parker, Hon. Salem Town, Lowell Mason and Messrs. Phelps and Bowen, with the systematic arrangements which had been made, left nothing lacking for an intensely interesting session, except the attendance of the members.

The Musical Convention.

The expectations of our musical friends have been fully met, we should judge, by the success of this experiment. The presence of Messrs. MASON and WEBB induced an interest in the occasion which will leave permanent results. The Convention (as it is mis-called), will hereafter hold regular annual sessions.

Much credit in this matter is due to the untiring exertions of Messrs. Allen and Hough, through whose instrumentality, mainly, the Convention was procured under such favorable auspices.

Our Advertisements.

It was originally our intention to devote but two pages of the *Union* to advertising. This intention we have sometimes expressed. But on reflecting that our paper is comparatively costly in execution and low in price—that we have the rare privilege of losing a good deal of money each week upon it—and that we could reduce these negative profits by advertising to somewhat greater extent, we conceived the idea of having a cover for that purpose. We retained this design till we found that the limited time before the commencement of the second volume, left us no opportunity for perfecting the arrangements we had contemplated. Then, on reviewing the points above stated, we became proselytes to the conviction that no injustice would be done any body by our occupying two additional pages, at least, for this purpose. If any of our old subscribers think they do not get their money's worth, under this arrangement, we invite them to send in their bills!

Our advertising patrons will discover that this plan is better for them than the one we first mentioned.

We would call attention to the advertisement of Messrs. Fowles & Wells, in another column. They are gentlemen of enterprise and high principle; uniting with rare business energy, a determination to publish nothing useless or hurtful. B. R. Peck is their agent for Syracuse.

Our friends of the *Literary American* and *Pathfinder* will please accept our thanks for their personal compliments. Nothing but our extreme modesty prevents our inserting them; that is a quality so seldom credited to us, that we must lose no opportunity of displaying it!

A statistical old gentleman accounts for the fact that only one woman has had her life insured, from the circumstance that one question on the insurance paper is, 'What is your age?'

The following is from an old paper—we believe the N. Y. American—published during Gen. Jackson's administration. It will amuse some friends of the 'old hero.'

ON DITS FROM WASHINGTON.—It is said that the members of the Cabinet now at Washington, have apprized the President, that if he intends to keep them as his constitutional advisers, he must advise with them alone. It is said, that "the roaring lion is anxious to get back to the Tennessee Hermitage—and, it is said, that the republican party, is becoming daily more difficult to find.

Taylor's Temperance House.

Those of our friends visiting N. Y. city, cannot do better than call on Mr. TAYLOR, whose card appears in another column. We have seen a good many hotels, temperance and otherwise, but were never more pleased than with the excellent accommodations of this. Many friends of temperance do not patronize that class of houses, because they are inferior in essential points to the others; such will find Taylor's an honorable exception.

Normal School.

The Fall term of this institution commences on the 12th of November. Our opinions of it are too well known to require comment. Those intending to become teachers will have remarkable facilities offered; the advantages since the occupation of the new building, are much greater than before.—In Onondaga, there are six vacancies, to be filled by a convention of the Town Superintendents, to whom applications should be made. But as their action in this Co. is never very public, and some may not find a chance for appointment, let such present themselves before the Faculty on the first day of the term, and they will be admitted, if the examination is satisfactory, by the Executive Committee.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Married,

At Apulia, in this Co., on the 5th September, by the Rev. Nelson Camp, Mr. JOHN M. VAIL, of Tully, to Miss EMILY MCGONEGAL, of the former place.

Died,

At Navarino, in this Co., on the 7th September, Wm. T. Henderson, aged twelve years:

On the 17th, George Henderson, aged two years:

On the 23d, Viola Henderson, aged five years:

All children of George W. and Susan Henderson, of that place.

A Burglary

Was committed on Tuesday night, by certain adventurous heroes who entered the office of Justice JUDSON, and took thence several gold watches, and some other booty. The police are strongly of the opinion that the gentlemen may soon patronize the same place in another capacity.

The Lost Boy,

Found recently asleep in a box in this city, and who was placed in the Orphan Asylum has been identified and claimed by his father, a resident at Albany. The boy was missed from home some years since, during which interval the father has been untiring in his exertions to discover him.—The boy has resided a portion of the time in Oswego. All the circumstances are most mysterious.

Jubilee and Closing Exercises of the Normal School.

The first Quinquennial Meeting of the Graduates of the Normal School was held at Albany on Wednesday, the 26th ult., in the new building erected for that Institution. The occasion was one of remarkable interest, as a celebration of the continued prosperity and final permanence of the school, and a reunion of the pupils who have from time to time during the probationary five years, received its diploma and gone forth to their various fields of labor. Friends and classmates who had cherished the hope of again meeting, as one of distant and uncertain realization, were again brought face to face; many who had been familiar with each others' names, though personally strangers, were now enabled to add new links to the chain of old associations; and all seemed moved and inspired by a spirit of fraternity and generous feeling, which made the whole proceeding one of unrivaled enjoyment.

The temporary organization took place about nine o'clock, in the study-room of the school, by the appointment of JAMES LEROY FAY, of Madison, Chairman, and JAMES JOHONNOT, of Onondaga, Secretary. After a few pertinent remarks from Mr. Fay, a committee was appointed, on resolution, to report a constitution for the contemplated Association of Graduates, and Messrs. J. M. WINCHELL, NEIL CAMPBELL and DAN'L WATERBURY, named as said committee. After an interval necessary for its preparation, this report was discussed, amended and adopted with great unanimity. The usual nominating committee was then appointed, consisting of Messrs. E. WELLER, J. R. WEBB, L. L. SMITH, MOTT, CAREY, MCGREGOR, WATERBURY, SHERRILL and GREGORY; and Misses CLAPP, BUSHNELL, HAWLEY, CLARK, TURNER, CLUTE, BARNARD, and LAPHAM; and in accordance with their report, the ASSOCIATION OF THE GRADUATES OF THE NEW YORK STATE NORMAL SCHOOL was formally organized by the election of the following officers for the succeeding two years.

President, EZRA D. BARKER, of Genesee.

1st Vice President, J. M. WINCHELL, of Onondaga.

2d Vice President, DANIEL WATERBURY, of Delaware.

Corresponding Secretary, WM. F. PHELPS, of Cayuga.

Recording Secretary and Treasurer, WM. W. CLARK, of Livingston.

The President, on assuming the chair, returned his thanks to the Association, in a short and appropriate address, for the honor done him in their choice; after which the society proceeded with its regular business.

A committee on By-Laws was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Blanchard, Chesebro, Scism and Voorhess, and instructed to report as soon as practicable.

After the transaction of other miscellaneous business, the Association adjourned at 1 1-2 o'clock, P. M., to meet again at 3 o'clock, for the exercises of the Quinquennial Jubilee.

The order of these was as follows:—

MUSIC, by the Glee Club of the School, under charge of Mr. T. H. BOWEN.

PRAYER, by Rev. Mr. BEECHER.

MUSIC, words by WILLIS G. ABBOTT, of the present term,

POEM, written by Miss SARAH A. SHERMAN, of the class of 1847, and read by EZRA D. BARKER.

MUSIC; Ode by DANIEL WATERBURY, of the class of 1847.

ADDRESS, by REUBEN R. STETSON, of the class of 1845.

MUSIC; the words composed by Wm. F. Phelps, of the class of 1845, and dedicated to the memory of DAVID PERKINS PAGE.

BENEDICTION, by Rev. Dr. CAMPBELL.

We should desire to lay each and all of these productions before our readers, were they not so easily procurable in another form. The whole proceedings will be published in the *District School Journal*, of which all those interested, are readers, or should be, and where they will be given more fully than our space will permit. We will premise that they are generally characterized by unusual excellence and will richly repay perusal.

The Association re-assembled at 9 o'clock on Thursday morning, to complete the organization commenced on Wednesday. The report of the committee upon By-Laws was acted upon, and several persons elected Honorary Members, of whom we recollect only Hon. SALEM TOWN, SAMUEL S. RANDALL, CHRISTOPHER MORGAN, OLIVER JOHNSON, W. W. NEWMAN, YALE NORTUP, LESTER HOLMES, ——— CALKINS, and the present Executive Committee of the School.

Among the features of most interest, on this day, was the reading of several letters received from graduates who were unable to be present.—The spirit of these excited the liveliest feeling throughout the Association.

A committee on publication, consisting of Messrs. PHELPS, CLARK, S. T. BOWEN, JOHONNOT and WINCHELL, accepted the proposition of S. S. Randall, to print the proceedings in the *District School Journal*, and send to subscribers as a regular No., furnishing extra copies at one cent each. Those of our friends who wish copies should remit immediately.

A committee consisting of Messrs. JOHONNOT, FOOTE, and L. L. SMITH, was appointed to revise the Constitution and report at the next session; it having been prepared in haste, and presumed to contain essential imperfections.

The final adjournment took place about noon, without any abatement of the good feeling which characterized the first meeting.

We forbear giving a synopsis of the Constitution, as we intend to present it, in another No., entire.

CLOSING EXERCISES

of the Summer Term, 1849.

These took place on the afternoon of Thursday, the 27th, commencing at 3 1-2 o'clock.

The order was as follows:—

PRAYER, by Rev Dr. Kennedy.

MUSIC, by the Glee Class.

POEM, written by Miss R. PRATT, of Chemung, and read by P. Charles Lynch, of Sullivan.

MUSIC, by the Glee Class.

ADDRESS TO THE STUDENTS, by SAMUEL S. RANDALL, Esq.

MUSIC; words by Miss Clara A. Cone, of Albany.

VALEDICTORY, by EDWARD C. SEYMOUR, of Oneida.

MUSIC; PARTING HYMN, composed by Miss Cone.

PRESENTATION OF DIPLOMAS, by the Principal, Prof. GEO. R. PERKINS.

BENEDICTION, by Rev. Dr. Kennedy.

While we commend these efforts similarly to those of the day preceding, we must especially no-

tice the Address of SAMUEL S. RANDALL. Abounding in the loftiest and purest sentiments, and written in a style of elegance and vigor rarely equalled, it commanded the entire attention of the audience, and drew forth expressions of the warmest approbation.

The business for the coming two years is entrusted to an Executive Board, consisting of the officers of the Association. At the next regular meeting, the Constitution imposes upon the President, the duty of delivering an Address; upon each Vice-President, that of reading an Essay or Poem. The following ladies are also chosen to prepare, each, an Essay or Poem, as she may choose:—Sara A. Dempster, Ann J. Hawley, and Sarah A. Clute.

We have before spoken of the good feeling which generally prevailed. This was not confined to the students. On both occasions, the large Chapel was filled with citizen-spectators, who seemed to share fully in these amiable sentiments. This might be expected; those who know most of the Normal School, are its warmest friends. At the conclusion of both occasions, all manifested a strong disposition to remain in the room as long as possible, to witness and participate in their cordialities. To attempt a description of these, were idle; Normals can best imagine them—others might not be interested.

On the evening of Wednesday, there was a social gathering of the old students, by invitation of the Faculty of the School, at the Rooms of Mr. Phelps. The remark just made will again be applicable here, it was a season of enjoyment not to be described.

Thus passed the first Quinquennial Meeting of the Graduates of the New York State Normal School (including the organization of a permanent society), and the Closing Exercises of the Summer Term of 1849; both seasons of the deepest interest, and the interest of each mutually heightened by that of the other. Long will the united Jubilee be remembered; and may its recollection never fail to inspire its participants with renewed goodwill toward each other and the world, and devotion to the great cause to which all are alike pledged.

Correspondence.

Mr. Editor:

The Sabbath Schools of the Baptist and Presbyterian churches, of Baldwinsville, in connection with those of Amboy, agreeably to previous arrangements, collected for the purpose of an excursion to Oswego.

The scene was replete with interest. To witness nearly three hundred children, whose little hearts beat rapidly in view of the prospect, and whose little minds had been receiving those impressions which under God prepare not only for this world, but for that which is to come,—to see so many children, all members of that nursery of piety, the Sabbath School, assembled to enjoy the festivities of the day, made an impression on our minds, that will not soon be effaced; while in our hearts we felt a deep and ardent desire that parents and guardians would see and appreciate the importance of early religious instruction.

On the arrival of the cars, hundreds of little hands and feet were in motion to obtain seats—then away shot our iron courser with its precious burden.

Having reached the "Northern Frontier City," we moved in procession to the First Presbyterian Church, Rev. Mr. Conduit, D. D. Pastor, from

whom the schools received a most cordial welcome. The Rev. Dr. made a few pertinent remarks relative to the interest he felt in early religious training, and especially that which is to be found only in the Sabbath School, after which he followed with prayer.

Several speakers followed, the first of whom in a very lucid manner presented the superiority of religious instruction over every other; the second, very happily showed the importance of bringing a large measure of religious influence to bear upon the rising generation, because of the parts they are soon to act in church and state; the third briefly expressed the pleasure he experienced in witnessing so many mingling in such a scene; the fourth spoke of the discouragements of those engaged in Sabbath School instruction,—how they were frequently left to prosecute their arduous work alone, and yet they were not alone, for God is with them,—and closed with an earnest appeal to every lover of his God and the rising generation, to hasten to the aid of so noble and heavenly an enterprise; and the fifth, Rev. Mr. Walker, to whom the Sabbath Schools feel largely indebted, in their behalf, expressed their gratitude for their cordial reception.

After partaking of refreshments prepared by the gentlemanly proprietor of the Temperance House, and giving a short visit to the Fort, we turned ourselves homeward, delighted with the pleasure of our excursion.

We will not forget to say, through the kindness and liberality of the S. & O. Railroad Company, our passage both to and from was gratuitous; and in behalf of the schools we beg them to accept our warmest thanks, with our united desires that on them may rest the blessing which addeth no sorrow thereto.

GORDON.

Literary.

NOTICES.

Mandeville's Reading Books.

THE PRIMARY READER; designed for the use of the youngest children in our schools;

THE SECOND READER;

THE THIRD READER; for Common Schools and Academies;

THE FOURTH READER; for Common Schools and Academies;

A COURSE OF READING on the plan of the 'Elements of Reading and Oratory;' and

THE ELEMENTS OF READING AND ORATORY. By H. Mandeville, D. D., Professor of Moral Science and Belles Lettres, in Hamilton College. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

We have here a complete series of Readers, comprising six books, as shown above. Of the first four we cannot as yet speak from our own knowledge, having been able to give no time to their examination; we can only say that the selections are of an unusually high and excellent character, and the discipline of their rules apparently rigid and effective.

Of the 'Course of Reading,' and the 'Elements,' however, we can testify more positively. We have been for some time acquainted with the former work, and have always held the highest opinion of its merit as a literary work and a text-book for classes. There is scarcely danger of rating it too highly, as is proved by the united testimony of all who have used it.

Whatever merit the 'Course' has, is possessed

by the 'Elements' in a still higher degree, the latter being more complete. The present edition, we are informed, is also newly revised, with important improvements. Its mechanical execution is superb, making it, in all respects, one of the most splendid school-books of the day.

The following resolutions speak for themselves: New York, July 9th, 1849.

The Teachers of the New York Public School Society have listened with much pleasure to Prof. Mandeville's Course of Lectures on Reading, and it appears to them that his system, as explained in the 'Elements of Reading and Oratory,' presents the following advantages:

1st. A series of Rules for punctuation easily learned and readily applied.

2d. This punctuation is so applied as to prove in most cases a guide to the delivery of the sentence.

3d. The system introduces the student to a thorough analysis of the grammatical structure of sentences.

4th. It is equally valuable as a Rhetorical exercise, since it places the subject of 'Style' in a clearer light than any elementary work with which the Teachers are acquainted.

5th. A classification of the different sentences in the language, with a description of their distinctive peculiarities of structure, and this classification successfully illustrated by examples drawn from a great number of the best English writers.

6th. While other systems are content with laying down some general principles, and leave so much to caprice or momentary impulse on the part of the reader, this system on the other hand considers minute details as of the utmost importance to general effect; and by giving reasons for the particular delivery of every form of sentence, recommends itself by its clearness, precision, and unity.

7th. These views apply to the 'Elements of Reading and Oratory,' the only work of Prof. Mandeville's that has come under the notice of the Teachers as a body.

It is therefore,

Resolved, That the Teachers of the P. S. Society recommend the system of Prof. Mandeville, contained in his "Elements of Reading and Oratory," as worthy of the very highest attention of their fellow-teachers everywhere.

Resolved, That the excellent illustrations of his principles given by the Professor, have conveyed to us a correct and clear idea of the practical benefits of his very excellent system.

For a more general outline of the character of this series, the reader is referred to our advertising pages.

Natural Series of Reading Books.

THE PRIMER; introductory to the First Reader; THE FIRST READER; following the Primer; and THE SECOND READER. By Oliver B. Peirce. New York: Gates, Stedman & Co.

That the elementary instruction of our schools is a horribly mutilated process, every reflecting teacher is fully aware. Children with active, earnest, progressive minds, are placed in classes and drilled periodically in exercises of whose object they have no more conception than the books they use, and often taught what must again be untaught in the real acquisition of knowledge,—thus wasting time and toil, and what is worse, failing to keep alive in the mind that spirit of improvement which always will exhibit itself if it have the least encouragement to do so. We rejoice to see that this great evil is beginning to be understood and corrected. Already are juvenile books being con-

structed with reference to the powers of the child and the *practical use of words*, and their elements, *sounds*; and already do we see authors appealing to natural principles in support of the various systems to which they would attract public attention.

Among these is Mr. PEIRCE, well known as the author of an original though somewhat heterodox treatise on English Grammar. Whatever may have been the faults of that work, no one can deny it the merit of freshness; therefore we may reasonably look for something of the same quality in his other books.

In the series of Readers, the three issued Nos. of which are before us, we shall not undertake to point out all, or any great portion, of the merits or defects. Our present time will not allow us sufficient investigation. But one or two of the prominent features, we will mention.

The first claim is, the union of the verbal and written methods. Where some go on the old principle of arbitrary spelling, and others make and use a distinct character for each sound, as in phonotopy, Mr. Peirce claims to have preserved the old spelling, and adapted to it all that is valuable in phonotopy; viz., analysis by sound. This plea we think he makes good.

Next, that the matter is original, and mostly founded in fact; thus being fitted to interest. This claim, also, we believe good.

Again, he argues that his pronunciation is much improved by being founded on usage. A certain pronunciation being agreed in by the first three men he meets, is considered as having stronger claims than can be brought by Webster, or any other standard. Here we must dissent. If the pronunciation of the mass is perfect, all room for improvement is cut off. On this point, we are conservative; we must adhere to a standard.

This is all we have time for, at present. We do not say that Mr. Peirce has given us a *sine qua non*; we do not even say that the features we have indicated will work well in practice. We would not dare to decide in favor of any new system without seeing it tried. But we do say that his system presents many points new to us, and in whose efficiency we have some faith. We therefore strongly recommend teachers to test the books, that their claims may be duly judged.

The mechanical execution of the works is very neat, and does credit to the Publishers, to whose advertisement, in our columns, we call attention.

The Third, Fourth and Fifth Readers are in course of preparation.

COMSTOCK'S PHONETIC TELEGRAPH; devoted to the Phonetic Reform.

We are favored with the July number of this interesting paper. Of all the attempts which have been made to perfect our orthography, Comstock's seems to be the most successful. His characters show to the scientific mind, that they are selected with reference to a universal phonetic system. His marks of *inflection* and *pitch* are without a parallel, giving a complete *daguerreotype* of the voice. The system is very well explained in the Telegraph.

Published monthly, at 50 cents per annum, by Andrew Comstock, M. D., No. 100, Mulberry st., Philadelphia.

BLACKWOOD'S Magazine, for September,

Is received from the publishers, Messrs. Leonard Scott & Co. The contents are as follows:—

The Scottish Marriage and Registration Bills; The Caxtons, Part XVI.; Chateaubriand's Memoirs; The Green Hand, Part IV.; Moral and So-

cial Condition of Wales; The Strayed Reveler; New Light on the Story of Lady Grange; The Royal Progress; Dies Boreales, No. IV.

For sale at Palmer's.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE, No. 281.

Contents:—1. U. S. Expedition to the Dead Sea; 2. A Very Woman; 3. EUROPE—(several articles); 4. Letters from Mr. Walsh; 5. Maiden and Married Life of Mary Powell; POETRY, and other short articles.

For sale at Palmer's.

THE POET. Vol. I., No. I. Starkville, N. Y.; A. Guivits, Publisher.

This is a monthly Magazine, got up in neat style, and devoted to the subject of Poetry, though in what way, we scarcely know. The contents are not exclusively poetical, though intended, we suppose, to relate to the subject.

Another time, we shall notice the work more extensively, as we feel pleased with its aim, as far as we understand it. Terms, \$2.00 a year, in advance.

INTELLIGENCE.

We learn from the *Literary World*, that Geo. P. Putnam has in press the following works:—The Illustrated Italy, by Rev. Robert Turnbull; The Fountain of Living Waters; Clarence, by Miss Sedgwick; Redwood, by the same; The Ways of the Hour, by J. F. Cooper; Turkish Evening Entertainments; Johnston's Universal Atlas; Roman Liberty, by Samuel Elliot; The Genera of the Plants of the United States, superintended by Prof. Gray; Letters from the Alleghany Mountains, by Chas. Lanman; The Practical Elocutionist, by John W. S. Hows; A Mythological Text Book; Crayon Reading Book from Irving's writings; An Elementary Treatise on Artillery and Infantry; Success in Life.

Also the following, in press by Baker and Scribner:

Physicians and Patients, by W. Hooker; Los Gringos, or a view of Mexico and California; The Puritan and his Daughter, by L. R. Paulding; Dana's prose and poetical writings; Annals of the Queen of Spain; Sights in the Gold Regions; Sacred Scenes and Characters, by J. T. Headley.

Messrs. Appleton will soon publish The Women of the Old and New Testament; The Four Gospels; The Literary Gem; all finely illustrated.—Also, several juvenile works.

Four members of the late Provisional Government of France, are writing each a history of it; each differing from the other in opinion and design.

News.

FOREIGN.

By the Steamship America.

France.

The President has written a letter to M. Ney, in Rome, expressing an intention to protect the Romans against the extreme measures of the Cardinals. Gen. Rostolan has resigned the command of the troops there, and Gen. Randon been appointed in his stead. He is liberal in views and a friend of Cavaignac.

A fleet of six ships has been ordered to La Plata, and another of three for the Chinese seas.

The Bank of France loans three hundred millions francs to the government.

The National Guards of Paris are getting up a magnificent sword to present to Gen. Changarnier.

The *Gazette de France*, a Legitimist journal, has been seized by government.

The famous *Naiad*, so long supposed to be lost, has been discovered by M. Jauron, pure and unimpaired, in the subterranean vaults of the Louvre, where it has lain since 1824.

The grand apparatus for lighting the statue gallery at night, executed by order of Napoleon, has been found in the same place, and will be applied to its original purpose.

Spain.

The Cuba-insurrection rumor is exciting attention.

Italy.

The Cardinals have had a council over Louis Napoleon's letter to Ney, and instructed their envoy at Paris, to never allude to it.

The Queen of Naples has a very little princess, which his Holiness has christened with thirty-two names, the first four being *Maria Della Grazia Pia*.

A letter from Genoa announces the arrival there, of Garibaldi. He will leave Italy at the first opportunity.

Venice is under martial law.

Hungary.

Little of interest. Comorn and Groswarden hold out, in order to get terms. Kossuth is thought to be in Turkey, with his friends. The Russians are fraternizing with the Magyars, and quarreling with the Austrians.

Russia.

Gen. Paskiewitch has been received by the Autocrat with the highest honors.

The Emperor has decided to grant the petition of Lady Franklin, and will fit out an expedition to search for Sir John, on the shores of Nova Zembla and Siberia.

Austria.

It is rumored that the young Emperor will marry a Saxon princess.

Germany.

The new league seems to prosper.

Switzerland.

The German difficulties, it is thought, will be settled without much trouble.

Ionian Islands.

There has been an outbreak in Cephalonia, but it was speedily put down.

Western Africa.

A battle has been fought between the French and a tribe of blacks on the Senegal, in which the latter were entirely routed.

Cape of Good Hope.

A spirited remonstrance has been made by the colonists, against the introduction by the British Government, of their convicts.

It is thought that the Irish convicts in the *Nep-tune*, will be confined on Robben Island till the pleasure of her Majesty is known.

West Indies.

Everything is quiet at Havana and St. Domingo. The assumption of the imperial dignity by Souloque seems to suit the people.

DOMESTIC.

Little is now said about the difficulties of our government with France or England. The alarmists seem to have settled down into a common-sense view of the questions.

The Astor Place Rioters have all been found guilty, and sentenced as follows:

Judson, 1 year in the Penitentiary and \$250 fine.

D. A. Adriance, 3 months imprisonment.

Geo. Douglass, James O'Neil, Jas. Matherns all guilty 30 days each. Thomas Green, one month.

The re-union of the two Democratic factions seems attended with difficulties in many of the counties.

Lord Elgin has been well received during his Canadian tour.

The steamer *Hibernia* having been fully repaired has sailed direct for Liverpool, with 19 passengers, among whom were Mr. Christ, bearer of dispatches for France, and Mr. Hoffman bearer of dispatches for Switzerland.

BAPTIST CONVENTION.—A State Baptist Educational Convention has been called, to meet at Albany on the 9th of October. The object is to effect a satisfactory arrangement and state of feeling in reference to the Madison University question.

THE FIRE AT OWEGO.

OWEGO, Thursday, Sept. 27.

To the Editor of the *Tribune*:

The telegraph may have informed you of the fire which occurred here this morning, but herewith I give you the particulars as nearly as I can ascertain them.

The fire is said to have originated in a hall used by the Sons of Temperance, and in which hall a meeting was last evening held. The fire first was seen about 1 A.M. and although there was no wind, yet from either a miss-applied fire apparatus or a want of water, it continued to spread until 69 buildings, occupied as hotels, offices, dry good stores, shops, &c. &c. were consumed. At first sight a stranger is impressed that the village is entirely ruined. True the business portion is almost entirely swept off, there being but three or four stores and three hotels left of the business part of Owego.

The fire first appeared in Front-st. both sides of which is swept from the bridge to Lake-st. and both sides also of this except four buildings.

The bridge on the Susquehanna River is more than half burned, only four pieces are left standing.

The Whig State Nominations are as follows:—

For the Court of Appeals—JOSHUA A. SPENCER, of Utica.

For State Comptroller—WASHINGTON HUNT, of Niagara.

For Secretary of State—CHRISTOPHER MORGAN, of Cayuga.

For Attorney General—SAMUEL STEVENS, of Albany.

For Treasurer—ALVAH HUNT, of Chenango.

For Canal Commissioner—NELSON J. BEACH, of Lewis.

For State Engineer—H. C. SEYMOUR, of Rockland.

For State Prison Inspector—BENJAMIN SQUIRES, of St. Lawrence.

Gov. Fish and family, are spending two or three weeks in N. Y. City.

Gov. Roberts, of Siberia, has sent an agent to France to purchase a steamer and war-schooner, for the navy of his state.

Dr. Houston, reporter of the U. S. Senate, and assistant editor of the *Herald*, died recently in New York, of a lung complaint.

Hon. George Bancroft, late Minister to England, is stopping at the Union House, N. Y. City.

C. C. Burr, is lecturing in Rochester on *Biology*.

Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen has been elected by a unanimous vote of the Trustees to the Presidency of Rutgers College, at New Brunswick, N.J.

Fanny Kemble Butler commenced a course of Shakespearean Readings, in Philadelphia on Monday evening last.

Gen. Taylor will attend the Maryland State Agricultural Fair in October.

Mr. Walsh, our consul at Paris, says the *Tribune*, has been recalled.

Henry Clay's slave servant left his master again, somewhere between Buffalo and Sandusky, but has not again repented of the deed.

Frederick Hecker, the German patriot, with his lady and three children, recently arrived at New York, from Havre.

A late English paper says:—"It is a remarkable and a significant fact that *all the later improvements in cotton-weaving machinery have come from the United States*."

It is said that a Methodist Church is about being organized at New Orleans, which Rev. J. N. Maffit is invited to take charge of.

The abolition of imprisonment for debt is being agitated in Georgia, and has a strong feeling evinced in its favor.

A person writing from San Francisco says: "To such an extent is the veneration for the fair sex carried here, that I have seen a party of Oregonians stop and have a dance round an old cast-off bonnet."

A letter dated San Francisco, July 29, says:—"Professor Shepherd, of one of the Eastern Colleges, is driving a team at Sacramento river, and two young graduates of Yale are driving teams about this place."

Gerrit Smith, Esq., has become a convert to the views of the Seventh Day Baptists, and has expressed a determination hereafter to observe Saturday as the Bible Sabbath. He makes the fifth prominent individual that has entertained those views within a few months past.

There are 490 licensed liquor establishments in Cincinnati, of which about 140 are kept by Americans, and 350 by foreigners.

Mrs. Hales, the Quaker Giantess, died last week in Toronto, Canada.

Arkansas has got already, a marble block for the national Washington monument.

At the anniversary of the embarkation of the Pilgrims at Delfthaven, last week, Daniel Webster presided, and made two excellent speeches.—Hon. Edward Everett, Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, President Wayland and others, also addressed the assemblage, which numbered about one hundred persons.

The Jews of Buda, have resolved to emigrate to the United States. They are tired of forced contributions to support war, and declare themselves bankrupts.

No less than thirty-six steamers have been burned at St. Louis wharf during the last eighteen months.

H. B. M. ship Calypso, arrived at Portsmouth, England, Sept. 13th, from South America, with 3,000,000 of dollars, 700,000 of which was California gold.

The Canal Commissioners have advertised for proposals for building enlarged locks east of Lockport.

Miss Catharine Beecher has given \$1000 towards the establishment of a high school in Milwaukee, for young ladies.

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HENRY FOSTER, M. D., New Graefenberg, Editor.

E. A. KITTREDGE, M. D., Boston, Corresponding Ed.

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The objects of the REPORTER are, 1. To record information respecting the Water-Cure, marking such changes of the new system as may arise.

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ELECTION NOTICE.

STATE OF NEW YORK, COUNTY OF ONONDAGA, }
Sheriff's Office, July 14, 1849.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the general Election to be held in this State on Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of Freeborn G. Jewett. A Secretary of State, in the place of Christopher Morgan. A Comptroller, in the place of Washington Hunt. A State Treasurer in the place of Alvah Hunt. An Attorney General, in the place of Ambrose L. Jordan; a State Engineer and Surveyor in the place of Charles B. Stuart; a Canal Commissioner in the place of Nelson J. Beach; and an Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of Isaac N. Comstock; all whose term of service will expire on the last day of December next; also, a Justice of the Supreme Court for the 5th Judicial District, in the place of Charles Gray, whose term of service will expire on the last day of December next; also a Senator for the 22d Senate District, in the place of George Geddes, whose term of service will expire on the last day of December next.

County Officers to be elected for said County. *

Four Members of Assembly; two Justices for Sessions, a Sheriff in the place of Joshua C. Cuddeback; a County Clerk, in the place of Vivus W. Smith; and a Superintendent of the Poor in the place of James M. Munroe, whose terms of service will expire on the last day of December next; also four Coroners, in the places of the present incumbents, whose terms of service will expire on the last day of December next. The electors throughout the State are also to vote for or against the adoption of the act entitled "an act Establishing Free Schools throughout the state," passed March 26, 1849. J. C. CUDDEBACK, Sheriff of Onondaga Co.

STATE OF NEW YORK, SECRETARY'S OFFICE. }
Albany, July 14, 1849.

To the Sheriff of the County of Onondaga:—

SIR—Notice is hereby given that at the General Election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected to wit:

A Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of Freeborn G. Jewett. A Secretary of State, in the place of Christopher Morgan. A Comptroller in the place of Washington Hunt. A State Treasurer, in the place of Alvah Hunt. An Attorney General, in the place of Ambrose L. Jordan. A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Charles B. Stuart. A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Nelson J. Beach; and an Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of Isaac N. Comstock, all whose terms of service will expire on the last day of December next. Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court for the Fifth Judicial District, in the place of Charles Gray, whose term of service will expire on the last day of December next. Also, a Senator for the Twenty-Second Senate District in the place of George Geddes, whose term of service will expire on the last day of December next.

County Officers to be also elected for said County.

Four members of Assembly; two "Justices for Sessions," a Sheriff, in the place of Joshua C. Cuddeback; a County Clerk, in the place of Vivus W. Smith; and a Superintendent of the Poor, in the place of James M. Monroe, all whose terms of service will expire on the last day of December next. Also, four Coroners, in the places of the present incumbents, whose terms of service will expire on the last day of December next. The electors throughout the State are also to vote for or against the adoption of the act entitled "an act Establishing Free Schools throughout the State," passed March 26, 1849. Yours Respectfully,
CHRISTOPHER MORGAN, Secretary of State

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Syracuse, Feb. 4th, 1849

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W. W. NEWMAN.

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[Corrected weekly for the Literary Union.]

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Flour, bbl. 5,37 a 5,50	Hay ton. 6,00 a 8,00
Indian Meal, cwt. 1 25	Fine Salt bbl. 81
Corn, bu. 56	Solar. 1,75
Oats, 30 a 31	Bag 20 lbs. 10
Barley, 50	" 28 " 14
Rye, 48	Salt bbls. 22
Potatoes, 63	Flour, 26
Onions, 50	Sheep Pelts. 50a1,00
Beans, 75	Lamb Skins. 40a75
Apples, 75	Hard Wood cord. 4,00
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